

Beyond the Frontier

By RANDALL PARRISH
A Romance of Early Days
in the Middle West

Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of Doubt," "The Maid of the Forest," etc.

SYNOPSIS.

Adele is Chesapeake, a belle of New France, is forced into marriage with Cassion, a Frenchman, by Governor La Barre, who is plotting to oust La Salle and his garrison from the frontier. Adele had inherited a great fortune from her father and she kept it from her. La Salle and Cassion learned of the girl's knowledge—hence the marriage and the hurried departure of Cassion and a company for Fort St. Louis. The bride refuses to share sleeping quarters with her husband. She has but one friend, young Rene d'Artigny, a guide. He is charged with helping her. Chevet, the girl's uncle, one of the party, is found murdered. A fierce storm scatters and wrecks the boats. Adele is rescued by D'Artigny. They learn they had thought one another guilty of Chevet's murder. Adele loves her rescuer. They hide from a search party and with a new found friend, Barbeau, proceed onward toward Fort St. Louis. They find hostile Indians besieging the fort.

CHAPTER XVII.

We Attack the Savages.
It was already so dark that the soldier was almost upon us before I perceived his shadow, but it was evident enough from his first words that he had overheard none of our conversation.

"There are no Indians in the village," he said gruffly, leaning on his gun and staring at us. "I got across to a small island, along the trunk of a dead tree, and had good view of the whole bank yonder. The tepees stand, but not a squaw nor a dog is left."

"Were there any canoes in sight along the shore?"

"Only one, broken beyond repair."

"Then, as I read the story, the tribe fled down the stream, either to join the others on the Illinois, or the whites at the fort. They were evidently not attacked, but had news of the coming of the Iroquois, and escaped without waiting to give battle. 'Tis not likely the wolves will overlook this village long. Are we ready to go forward?"

He disappeared in the darkness, vanishing silently, and we stood motionless waiting our turn to advance. Neither spoke, Barbeau leaning forward, his gun extended, alert and ready. The intense darkness, the quiet night, the mystery lurking amid those shadows beyond, all combined to arouse within me a sense of danger. I could feel the swift pounding of my heart, and I clasped the sleeve of the soldier's jacket merely to assure myself of his actual presence. The pressure of my fingers caused him to glance about.

"Do not be frightened, madame," he whispered encouragingly. "There would be firing yonder if the Iroquois blocked our path."

"Fear not for me," I answered, surprised at the steadiness of my voice. "It is the lonely silence which makes me shrink; as soon as we advance I shall have my nerve again. Have we not waited long enough?"

"Ay, come; but be careful where you place your feet."

He led the way, walking with such slow caution, that, although I followed step by step, not a sound reached my ears. We crept about large rocks, and up a ravine, through which we found barely room for passage, the walls rising steep and high on either side. It was intensely dark down there, yet impossible for us to escape the trail, and at the end of that passage we emerged into an open space, inclosed with woods, and having a grit of sand underfoot. Here the trail seemed to disappear, but Barbeau struck straight across, and in the forest shade beyond we found D'Artigny waiting.

"Do not shoot," he whispered. "I was afraid you might misjudge the way here, as the sand leaves no clear trace. The rest of the passage is through the woods, and up a steep hill. You are not greatly wearied, madame?"

"Oh, no; I have made some false steps in the dark, but the pace has been slow. Do we approach the fort?"

"A half league beyond; a hundred yards more, and we begin the climb. There we will be in the zone of danger, although thus far I perceive no sign of Indian presence. Have you, Barbeau?"

"None except this feather of a war bonnet I picked up at the big rock below."

"A feather! Is it Iroquois?"

"It is cut square, and no Algonquin ever does that."

"Ay, let me see! You are right, Barbeau; 'twas dropped from a Tuscarora war bonnet. Then the wolves have been this way."

We crossed the wood, and began to climb among loose stones, finally finding solid rock beneath our feet, the path skirting the edge of what seemed to be a deep gash in the earth, and winding about wherever it could find passage. The way grew steeper and steeper, and more difficult to traverse, although, as we thus rose above the tree limit, the shadows became less dense, and we were able dimly to perceive objects a yard or two in advance. I strained my eyes over Barbeau's shoulder, but could gain no glimpse of D'Artigny. Then we rounded a sharp edge of rock, and met him blocking the narrow way.

"The red devils are there," he said, his voice barely audible. "Beyond the curve in the bank. 'Twas God's mercy I had a glimpse in time, or I would have walked straight into their midst. A stone dropping into the ravine warned me, and I crept on all fours to where I could see."

"You counted them?"

"Faintly that in this darkness; yet

'tis no small party. 'Twould be my judgment there are twenty warriors there."

"And the fort?"
"Short rifle shot away. Once past this party, and the way is easy. Here is my thought, Barbeau. There is no firing, and this party of wolves are evidently hidden in ambush. They have found the trail, and expect some party from the fort to pass this way."

"Or else," said the other thoughtfully, "they lie in wait for an assault at daylight—that would be Indian war."

"True, such might be their purpose, but in either case one thing remains true—they anticipate no attack from below. All their vigilance is in the other direction. A swift attack, a surprise, will drive them into panic. 'Tis a grave risk I know, but there is no other passage to the fort."

"If we had arms, it might be done."

"We'll give them no time to discover what we have—a shot, a yell, a rush forward. 'Twill all be over with before a devil among them gets his second breath. Then 'tis not likely the garrison is asleep. If we once get by there will be help in plenty to hold back pursuit. Barbeau, creep forward about the bank; be a savage now, and make no noise until I give the word. You next, madame, and keep close enough to touch your leader. The instant I yell, and Barbeau fires, the two of you leap up and rush forward. Pay no heed to me."

"You would have us desert you, monsieur?"

"It will be everyone for himself," he answered shortly. "I take my chance, but shall not be far behind."

We clasped hands, and then, as Barbeau advanced to the corner, I followed, my only thought now to do all that was required of me. I did not glance backward, yet was aware that D'Artigny was close behind. Barbeau, lying low like a snake, crept cautiously forward, making not the slightest noise, and closely hugging the deeper shadow of the bank. I endeavored to imitate his every motion, almost dragging my body forward by gripping my fingers into the rock-strewn earth.

We advanced by inches, pausing now and then to listen breathlessly to the low murmur of the Indian voices, and endeavoring to note any distinction in the posture of the barely distinguishable figures. We were within a very few yards of them, so close, indeed, I could distinguish the individual forms, when Barbeau paused, and, with deliberate caution, rose on one knee. Realizing instantly that he was preparing for the desperate leap, I also lifted my body, and braced myself for the effort. D'Artigny touched me, and spoke, but his voice was so low it scarcely reached my ears.

"Do not hesitate; run swift and straight. Give Barbeau the signal."

What followed is to me a delirium of fever, and remains in memory indistinct and uncertain. I reached out, and touched Barbeau; I heard the sudden

den roar of D'Artigny's voice, the sharp report of the soldier's rifle. The flame out the dark as though it were the blade of a knife, and in the swift red glare, I saw a savage throw up his arms and fall headlong. There was chaos, confusion, death. Nothing touched me, not even a gripping hand, but there were Indian shots, giving me glimpse of the hellish scene, of naked bodies, long, waving hair, eyes mad with terror, and red arms brandished, the rifles they bore shining in the red glare.

I saw Barbeau grip his gun by the barrel and strike as he ran. Again and again it fell crunching against flesh. A savage hand slashed at him with a gleaming knife, but I struck the red arm with my pistol butt, and the Indian fell flat, leaving the way open. We dashed through, but Barbeau grasped me, and thrust me ahead of him, and whirled about, with uplifted rifle to aid D'Artigny, who faced two warriors, naked knife in hand.

"Run, madame, for the fort," he shouted above the uproar. "To my help, Barbeau!"

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CHAPTER XVIII.

Within the Fort.

I doubt if I paused a second, yet that was enough to give me glimpse of the weird scene. I saw D'Artigny lunge with his knife, a huge savage reeling beneath the stroke, and Barbeau, leaving passage to the rescue, the stock of his gun shattered as he struck fiercely at the red devils who blocked his path.

Outnumbered, helpless for long in that narrow space, their only hope lay in a sortie by the garrison, and it was my part to give the alarm. Even as I sprang forward, a savage leaped from the rock, but I escaped his hand, and raced up the dark trail, the one thought urging me on. God knows how I made it to me 'tis but a memory of falls over unseen obstacles, of reckless running; yet the distance could have been scarce more than a hundred yards, before my eyes saw the dark shadow of the stockade outlined against the sky.

Crying out with full strength of my voice, I burst into the little open space, then tripped and fell just as the gate swung wide, and I saw a dozen dark forms emerge. One leaped forward and grasped me, lifting me partly to my feet.

"Mon Dieu! a woman!" he exclaimed in startled voice. "What means this, in heaven's name?"

"Quick," I gasped, breaking away, able now to stand on my own feet. "They are fighting there—two white men—D'Artigny!"

"What, Rene! Ay, lads, to the rescue! Cartier, take the lady within. Come with you, others."

They swept past me, the leader well in advance. I felt the rush as they passed, and had glimpse of vague figures as they disappeared in the darkness. Then I was alone, except for the bearded soldier who grasped my arm.

"Who was that?" I asked, "the man who led?"

"Boisronnet, Francois de Boisronnet."

"An officer of La Salle's? You, then, are of his company?"

"I am," a bit proudly, "but most of the lads yonder belong with De Baugis. Now we fight a common foe, and forget our own quarrel. Did you say Rene d'Artigny was in the fighting yonder?"

"Yes; he and a soldier named Barbeau."

The fellow stood silent, shifting his feet.

"'Twas told us he was dead," he said finally, with effort. "Some more of La Barre's men arrived three days ago by boat, under a poplinjay they call Cassion to recruit De Baugis' forces. De la Durantaye was with him from the portage, so that now they outnumber us three to one. You know this Cassion, madame?"

"Ay, I traveled with his party from Montreal."

"Ah, then you will know the truth, no doubt. De Tonty and Cassion were at swords' points over a charge the latter made against Rene d'Artigny—that he had murdered one of the party at St. Ignace."

"Hugo Chevet, the fur trader."

"Ay, that was the name. We of La Salle's company know it to be a lie. Sacre! I have grieved with that lad two years, and 'tis not in his nature to knife any man in the back. And so De Tonty said, and he gave Cassion the lie straight in his teeth. I heard their words, and but for De Baugis and De la Durantaye, Francois Cassion would have paid well for his false tongue. Now you can tell him the truth."

"I shall do that, but even my word, I fear, will not clear D'Artigny of the charge. I believe the man to be innocent; in my heart there is no doubt, yet there is so little to be proven."

"Cassion speaks bitterly; he is an enemy."

"Monsieur Cassion is my husband," I said regretfully.

"Your pardon, madame. Ah, I understand it all now. You were supposed to have been drowned in the great lake, but were saved by D'Artigny. 'Twill be a surprise for monsieur, but in this land, we witness strange things. Mon Dieu! see, they come yonder; 'tis Boisronnet and his men."

They approached in silence, mere shadowy figures, whose numbers I could not count, but those in advance bore a helpless body in their arms, and my heart seemed to stop at their bearing, until I heard D'Artigny's voice in cheerful greeting.

"What still here, madame, and the gate beyond open?" He took my hand and lifted it to his lips. "My congratulations, your work was well done, and our lives thank you. Madame Cassion, this is my comrade, Francois Boisronnet, whose voice I was never more glad to hear than this night. I commend him to your mercy."

Boisronnet, a mere shadow in the night, swept the earth with his hat. "I mind me the time," he said courteously, "when Rene did me equal service."

"The savages have fled?"

"'Twas short and sweet, madame, and those who failed to fly are lying yonder."

"Yet some among you are hurt?"

"Barbeau hath an ugly wound—ay, bent him along, lads, and have the cut looked to—but as for the rest of us, there is no serious harm done."

I was gazing at D'Artigny, and marked how he held one hand to his side.

"And you, monsieur; you are unscathed?"

"Except for a small wound here, and a head which rings yet from savage blows—no more than a night's rest will remedy. Come, madame, 'tis time we were within, and the gates closed."

"Is there still danger, then? Surely now that we are under protection there will be no attack?"

"Not from those we have passed, but 'tis told me there are more than a thousand Iroquois warriors in the valley, and the garrison has less than fifty men, all told. It was luck we got through so easily. Ay, Boisronnet, we are ready."

That was my first glimpse of the interior of a frontier fort, and, although I saw only the little open space lighted by a few waving torches, the memory abides with distinctness. A body of men met us at the gate, dim,

indistinct figures, a few among them evidently soldiers from their dress, but the majority clothed in the ordinary garb of the wilderness. Save for one Indian squaw, not a woman was visible, nor did I recognize a familiar face, as the fellows, each man bearing a rifle, surged about us in noisy welcome, eagerly questioning those who had gone forth to our rescue. Yet we were scarcely within, and the gates closed, when a man pressed his way forward through the throng, in voice of authority bidding them stand aside. A blazing torch cast its red light over him, revealing a slender figure attired in frontier garb, a dark face, made alive by a pair of dense brown eyes, which met mine in a stare of surprise.

"Back safe, Boisronnet," he exclaimed sharply, "and have brought in a woman. 'Tis a strange sight in this land. Were any of our lads hurt?"

"None worth reporting, monsieur. The man they carried was a soldier of M. de la Durantaye. He was struck down before we reached the party. There is an old comrade here."

"An old comrade! Lift the torch, Jacques. Faith, there are so few left I would not miss the sight of such a face."

He started about at us, for an instant uncertain; then took a quick step forward, his hand outstretched.

"Rene d'Artigny!" he cried, his joy finding expression in his face. "Ay, an old comrade, indeed, and only less welcome than M. de la Salle himself."

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 30, 1916

PINCHOT STINGS WILSON

GIFFORD PINCHOT, the foremost conservation advocate, one of the public-spirited patriots who with Brandeis and Glavis rescued Alaska out of the greedy fingers of the Morgan-Guggenheim crowd, openly charges Mr. Wilson with surrendering the rights of the people to the Special Interests in their attempts to steal that vast public asset—the water-power—and other valuable rights belonging to all the people.

Mr. Pinchot is rich, and politically independent—a philanthropist with a passion for preserving the great public resources of this country for the benefit of all the people, and to prevent them being grabbed by a few monopolists.

Therefore, when such a man, an expert in the matter and without any motive personally or politically to speak falsely, openly charges Mr. Wilson with betraying these valuable interests of the people into the hands of a few rich monopolists, the charge must be accepted by all fair-minded citizens, and all the more so since Mr. Pinchot makes no vague, general charges, but specific ones, giving time, place and circumstances in each case.

He says the president after doing one or two acts to protect these great interests from robbery, finally yielded to political pressure brot by the powerful monopolists seeking to steal the vast water power of the country, the oil lands, the irrigation interests etc.—in a word, Mr. Pinchot declares the president has gone back on real conservatism and violated his own and his party's platform pledges.

Here are some of the specific accusations in Mr. Pinchot's severe indictment of Mr. Wilson: 1. His Secretary of the Interior, Lane, repeatedly recommended a bill to turn over the natural resources of Alaska to a political commission. This inquiry, fortunately, was defeated by the friends of conservation.

2. Under the hands of Director Newell, the creator of the irrigation system, the irrigation of arid lands in Nevada had been wholly free from the hands of the monopolists.

3. The output of bituminous coal in the United States during the first six months of 1916 was the greatest ever recorded in any half-year period. Estimates by C. E. Lusher, of the United States Geological survey, based on returns from over 100 railroads originating coal and coke shipments, indicate that the production during this period was 261,000,000 tons, an increase of 35 per cent over the first six months of 1915, and of 5 per cent over the last six months of the same year, and greater by several million tons than the record established in the last half of 1913. Compared with the first half of 1915 the exports from the Atlantic seaboard during the last six months have increased about 10 per cent, and the exports to Canada have nearly doubled.

4. The director of a Boston children's camp says boys make better dish washers than girls. To some boys there is likely to be a seeming relevancy between this report and the philosophic observation that the horses have never erected a monument to the first of their race who let it be known that a man could lead him with a bridle.

5. The Myers bill to grab the water-power on public lands which actually throws the Grand Canyon, America's greatest natural wonder, open to these speculators, is also indorsed by Mr. Wilson.

6. But worse still is the Phelan Oil-lands bill which will deliver over to private monopolists the valuable oil lands set aside as reserves for the navy. The Navy department has publicly announced that the mere threat of the passage of this Phelan bill has caused it to consider seriously the advisability of abandoning the policy of oil-burning ships. But only oil-burning ships can develop the high speeds required in modern warfare, and without the use of them no navy can be even second class. Mr. Wilson tho very free to jam thru Congress any scheme of his own, has not lifted a finger to stop this iniquity!

We will let Mr. Pinchot sum up Mr. Wilson's bad record in this important matter of conservation:

"Because Wilson refused to take sides, or took the wrong side, the question whether the people or the interests shall win or lose in the Shields and Myers waterpower bills and the Phelan oil bill is still unsettled. These bills are still before congress, and will pass or fail at the coming session. The public water-powers and the efficiency of the navy are at stake. There can be no compromise between the men who would grab the public resources for private profit and those who would conserve them for the use of all the people. Either the interests will get them or the people will keep them."

them! There is no middle ground. "To sum up, as in many other matters the promise made was not performed. Instead of progress in conserving our resources, the last two years have seen a bitter and often a losing fight to hold what we had. Wilson talked well, began to act well, and then, yielding to the political pressure of the special interests, went back on conservation." That is truly a fine record for a president who for three years has been coining smooth phrases about preserving the rights of the people, keeping the resources of the country free from the grasp of monopoly etc! But how seldom has Mr. Wilson done much else than talk and scribble. How weary the nation is of it all!

WAR BREEDS FICTION.

"Peace hath its victories no less renowned than those of war," but war can come right back at peace and give it good long odds in the matter of encouraging fiction. The two years of the war so far have marshalled more words to express purely imaginary statements than any similar period in all history, says Omaha Bee. It once was possible for the gifted war correspondent to re-enforce his vivid accounts of battle with some flavor of facts, but nowadays, under the tender but ceaseless vigilance of the censor, he is reduced to producing romance exclusively. No irrefragable fact is permitted to buttress a column of eloquent description, for that might give the enemy some information. Even the official reports of the belligerents vie in nervous competition at dissembling, if not actual distortion, of facts. The practice of trifling with truth is not common to one side. Each is bent on getting its own version of happenings to the world ahead of the other fellow's, and in the best light possible. Truth is hidden away in secret records, where it will ever remain, while the world outside is fed on well-prepared accounts of battles that rest on claims rather than accomplishments. This is vividly emphasized just at present, while interested readers still blame the newspapers for not printing the "truth."

The British bank of South America reports that the amount of coffee carried forward from last year's crop in Brazil is very small, which is expected to facilitate the sale of the coming harvest, estimated at 3,000,000 bags Rio and from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bags Santos. The new crop will be marketed earlier than usual. The present demand from the United States is small, owing to high prices. The European demand is spasmodic, but there are almost no steamers available to carry coffee. Argentina reports that money is a drug in the market, and that the discount market shows no improvement. Importers who can obtain goods are making satisfactory profits, but both imports and exports are hampered by lack of tonnage. The fall in grain has produced heavy losses in the country districts and may produce failures there, which will mean losses to Buenos Aires firms who sell or make advances up country. Grain shipments have been behind those for a year ago.

The output of bituminous coal in the United States during the first six months of 1916 was the greatest ever recorded in any half-year period. Estimates by C. E. Lusher, of the United States Geological survey, based on returns from over 100 railroads originating coal and coke shipments, indicate that the production during this period was 261,000,000 tons, an increase of 35 per cent over the first six months of 1915, and of 5 per cent over the last six months of the same year, and greater by several million tons than the record established in the last half of 1913. Compared with the first half of 1915 the exports from the Atlantic seaboard during the last six months have increased about 10 per cent, and the exports to Canada have nearly doubled.

The director of a Boston children's camp says boys make better dish washers than girls. To some boys there is likely to be a seeming relevancy between this report and the philosophic observation that the horses have never erected a monument to the first of their race who let it be known that a man could lead him with a bridle.

The post office department has abolished the title "laborer" and raised the pay of those in that class from \$720 to \$840 a year. In other words, \$720 a year is wages and \$840 is a salary.

Since the automobile advertisers are now using bathing beauties in their advertisements, the casual reader does not limit himself to studying the lines of different cars.

The author of "Casey at the Bat" says he is sick of hearing about the piece. Now that it has been made into a movie play, he'll probably suffer more than ever.

A shipload of African pennants has arrived in New York, thus showing someone believes in preparedness as a campaign issue.

The man hunting a land of peace wherein to spend his vacation will do well to fit up another Polar expedition.

In the opinion of one cynical beach fan, a really pretty girl never does learn how to swim.

King Constantine's country deserves better than to be made a mere Greece spot.



Prince Albert is sold everywhere in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that clever, crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such splendid condition.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

TOBACCO'S PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS OF COVERING IN MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLE-SOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS. PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30, 1907 R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. U. S. A. DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

P. A. puts new joy into the sport of smoking!

YOU may live to be 110 and never feel old enough to vote, but it's certain-sure you'll not know the joy and contentment of a friendly old jimmy pipe or a hand rolled

cigarette unless you get on talking-terms with Prince Albert tobacco!

P. A. comes to you with a real reason for all the goodness and satisfaction it offers. It is made by a patented process that removes bite and parch! You can smoke it long and hard without a come-back! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

Prince Albert affords the keenest pipe and cigarette enjoyment! And that flavor and fragrance and coolness is as good as that sounds. P. A. just answers the universal demand for tobacco without bite, parch or kick-back!

Introduction to Prince Albert isn't any harder than to walk into the nearest place that sells tobacco and ask for "a supply of P. A." You pay out a little change, to be sure, but it's the cheer-fullest investment you ever made!

Low Fare Sunday Excursion Washington

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15

A Rare Chance to Visit the National Capital

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES			
Excursion Fare		Excursion Fare	
Selbyville.....	5.00am	Viola.....	7.26am
Frankford.....	5.11am	Woodside.....	7.32am
Dagsboro.....	5.20am	Wyoming.....	7.40am
Millsboro.....	5.30am	Dover.....	7.50am
Stockley.....	5.40am	Cheswold.....	8.02am
Georgetown.....	5.52am	Brenford.....	8.09am
Redden.....	6.10am	Clayton.....	8.17am
Ellendale.....	6.21am	Blackbird.....	8.29am
Lincoln City.....	6.31am	Townsend.....	8.35am
Milford.....	6.41am	Middletown.....	8.44am
Houston.....	6.51am	Mt. Pleasant.....	8.55am
Harrington.....	7.10am	Kirkwood.....	9.05am
Felton.....	7.20am	Porter.....	9.20am

Returning, Special Train will leave Washington..... 5.40 P. M.

The Trip of a life-time. An education as well as a delight. An opportunity to see "The Heart of the Nation" a city of magnificent distances, unlike any other city in the country.

An Ideal Sunday Outing

See the New National Museum, Library of Congress, Capitol Building, Washington Monument, Corcoran Art Gallery, Botanic Garden, and the varied sights of Washington, The City Beautiful.

Tickets on sale beginning Friday, October 13.

Consult Ticket Agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges August 28th, September 4th, 25th; October 9th, 23d; November 6th, 20th; December 11th and 27th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 26th, September 9th, 30th; October 14th, 28th; November 11th, 25th; December 9th and 30th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood August 21st, September 25th, October 16th, November 27th, December 18th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

The Transcript \$1.00

Everybody's Going

OCTOBER 1st, 1916

Make arrangements ahead of time. Don't miss it. It's GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY in Odessa. Special Services all Day in St. Paul's M. E. Church.

9 45 A. M. Brotherhood, all the men there.
10 30 A. M. Sermon, Choir's Special Music.
2 00 P. M. Sunday School Rally.
6 45 P. M. Epworth League Rally Service.
7 30 P. M. Sermon, Choir's Special Music.

A way will be provided for those who have no team or auto

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Capital, \$500,000. Surplus, \$700,000. Our Trust Corporation of Deposit are on Standard Investments and our Safe Deposit Boxes are in the most secure place. They are insured by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which can be out off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers: Benj. Fields, Pres. L. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres. John S. Russell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy. Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

will fit your son to be a competent engineer, scientific, business man, or teacher. It will prepare him to study for any of the learned professions. A faculty of thirty-six able instructors makes possible individual instruction for each student. New buildings being erected. One of the largest and finest athletic fields in the East.

The College has four departments with a four years' course leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.

ARTS AND SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE
TEACHER-TRAINING

ENGINEERING:

Civil
Mechanical
Electrical
Chemical

Free tuition to all Delawareans. Living expenses low. For catalogue and information, write to

SAMUEL C. MITCHELL, President
Newark, Delaware

Choice Meats

I keep on hand constantly all of the best grades of FRESH and SALT MEATS. Special brand of select MAJESTIC HAMS. Choice City dressed Beef, home dressed Veal and Lamb.

Special cut price on 20 lbs. or over of all Beef sold in our store. We solicit a call and inspection of our Meats.

Jos. R. Heldmyer,
N. Broad St. Middletown, Del.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Women's College of Delaware

New buildings. Large campus. Home life. Expenses low.

Courses leading to degrees (four years):

ARTS AND SCIENCE
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS

Courses leading to certificates (two years):

Education
Home Economics

For catalogue and information, write to

MISS WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Dean
Newark, Delaware

Building Material

Builders
Hardware
and COAL

Short & Walls Lumber Co.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?



New Business Home of Gold Key College. GOLD KEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE

has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLD KEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

STATE AND PENINSULA

Gas is being installed in the Georgetown Auto Company.

The plan of having policemen on fixed posts is to be tried by Wilmington Police Department.

Arthur Jefferson has been elected superintendent of the Milton Water works system.

A tin can thrown by a companion severely cut the head of Reece Cannon, aged 11, at Laurel.

Dr. M. White de Lacour has been elected president of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association.

Miss Nan Mathews, of Chestertown, has been appointed to a position in a training school at Youngstown, O.

Wilmington has just paid to the Federal Government on account of work done up to May 1, in Wilmington harbor \$9,834.67.

Wilmington housewives have started a movement to discontinue the use of certain articles of food in an effort to force down prices.

Because of an increase in the membership, the Delaware Canoe Club has found it necessary to build a new clubhouse in Wilmington.

The Women's College at Newark, opened Thursday morning under favorable conditions. The freshmen class will number about 45.

Lying between the rails when knocked from a car, Leon Short, of Greenwood, escaped serious injury when an entire train passed over him.

A. F. Polk, chairman of the Sussex Democratic County Committee, has resigned, and James Tunnell, of Georgetown, has been elected.

Wilmington health authorities believe infantile paralysis is on the wane and it is expected the public schools will be allowed to open next Monday.

Wilmington Council has ordered paid \$85,785.36, interest on city bonds due October 1, and the refunding of city bonds amounting to \$37,904.50.

Sussex County Clerk, W. E. Wright, of Georgetown, has been instructed by the Levy Court to have lights placed on all the bridges of Sussex county.

Magistrate Gluckman held Samuel Lofland, of near Bear Station, in \$2000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of pointing a gun at William W. Melvin.

At a special meeting of the Sussex County Levy Court on Tuesday, William T. Oliphant was appointed bridge tender at Laurel, at a salary of \$1 per day.

Captain Charles C. Herman, Jr., who has been military instructor at Delaware College for three years, has been assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry in Texas.

Harvey Townsend, colored, was sentenced to two years in the workhouse by Judge Churchman, in Wilmington City Court, for stabbing Cora Squirrel, a negress.

Dr. John Bowers, president of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is making a tour of the churches of that denomination in Sussex.

Employees of the projectile plants at New Castle, where houses are scarce, are moving to Delaware City, where they are in addition accommodated by the new trolley schedule.

Edward Thompson, John Litz and Lee Jackson fishermen at Bowers Beach, narrowly escaped drowning when their boat was swamped by a heavy wind, the men swimming ashore.

William Bookhammer, of Lewes, who has the contract to replace the old pilings under the iron pier, south of the fish factories, has started work and expects to have the pier in good shape in a month.

Delaware College opened Thursday morning for the year 1916-17, with a freshmen class of 67, with the prospects of more students entering in the next few days. It is probable the class will reach nearly 80.

Crossing the narrow bridge over an open sewer at Railroad avenue and Liberty street, Wilmington, late Sunday night, Patrick McConnell, aged 50 years, of No. 312 South Van Buren street, missed his footing and fell into the water and sewage, where he remained for five hours.

The Rev. F. C. MacSorley, pastor of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, at Federalsburg, Md., was taken ill Sunday night in the midst of his sermon and had to be taken to his home. Mr. MacSorley has been suffering from a cold for several days and it is supposed he overtaxed his strength.

A bill giving to widows of officers or enlisted men who served in the Civil or Mexican wars or the War of 1812 and who have reached the age of 70 years pensions of \$20 a month instead of the present \$12 a month, was passed in Washington recently by the Senate. It already had passed the House.

"The first six months of 1914, just before the beginning of the European war showed the largest volume of exports to the United States that had ever been recorded up to that time, but the returns for the first six months of this year show an increase of \$1,269,578, or 24 per cent. over the 1914 period," writes U. S. Consul C. M. Hitch, of Nottingham, England, relative to exports from that consular district.

Louder N. Hearn, formerly of Georgetown, has been elected Mayor, of Milford.

Rehoboth Beach fisherman are laying their nets for an expected run of hard-heads.

Twenty recruits for the Delaware militia at Deming, N. M., have been sent from Fort duPont.

The steamer "Cape May" made her last trip to Philadelphia last week and is now laid up for the winter.

While cutting grass on the lawn at Lewes, James Joseph fell over the cutter and received gashes on his arms and hands.

The annual dinner of the Boy Scout-masters' Association of Delaware was held Monday night at Hanna's Cafe. in Wilmington.

Rev. John F. McElwee, son of Edward J. McElwee, of Wilmington, has just been ordained to the priesthood in Rome, Italy.

Eugene E. duPont has presented Traffic Sergeant John Devenish with a check for \$50 for the Wilmington policemen's pension fund.

Falling out of the hay loft, Bayard Sutton, tenant on the Kent County Almshouse farm, sustained a compound fracture to his left leg.

W. H. Bennett, of the Fifth district, has been appointed deputy game warden for Cecil county, Md., and entered upon his new duties Tuesday.

The annual convention of the New Castle Hundred Sunday School Association will be held at the Nazareth M. E. Church, New Castle, Thursday.

P. G. Henderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., was landed in Elkton jail Monday, charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons and disorderly conduct.

Francis V. duPont, of Wilmington, has been named student adviser to the freshmen who are to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Frank C. Bunting, editor of the Sea-ford Tribune, has discontinued his services with that paper and taken a position with a paper in Marietta, Ga.

Charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons, W. G. Henderson, an employee on the new bleach mill being erected in Elkton, was lodged in jail.

One hundred and fifty negroes were brought from Virginia to work in the steel mills in New Castle Monday morning, because of the scarcity of labor.

The firemen's parade on Tuesday drew the largest crowd in Laurel's history. Firemen with engines were there from Crisfield, Md.; Lewes and Milford, I. e.

The Methodists of Dover district are protesting the action of the "District Parsonage Committee" in purchasing a home for the district superintendent at Bridgeville.

Owing to the prevailing east winds last week the fishing steamer, at Lewes did not do so well, landing only about 2000 barrels at each factory as against 7000 or 8000 the previous week.

Word has been received at Delaware City that Eugene Reybold, son of former postmaster, F. J. Reybold, has been promoted to captain from first lieutenant in the army at the border.

Taking poison by mistake for a headache medicine, Mrs. Purner Bennett, of near Laurel, is in a serious condition, although her recovery is expected because of the quick discovery of the mistake.

While motoring along the road near Stanton, Dr. F. L. Springer, of Newport, found a man unconscious, and after giving him treatment had him sent to the Delaware Hospital, but the hospital people say the man never arrived.

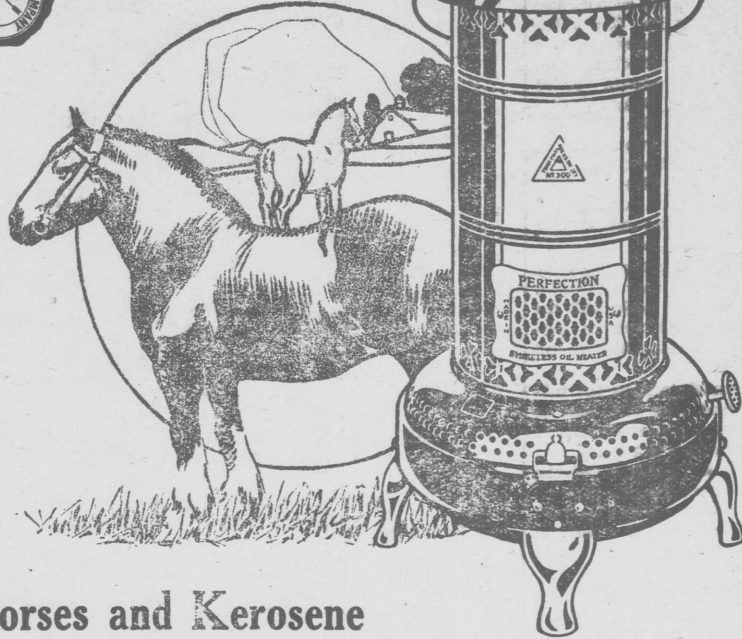
Owing to completion of contracts at the Riverside plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, below New Castle, nearly 700 men employed in the various departments were temporarily laid off Saturday after each had been paid what was due him in wages.

The members of the Lewes Fire Department, under the leadership of Chief Clifton Maull and William Hendricks, assistant chief, went to Milford on Thursday to take part in the parade of the carnival given for the benefit of the Milford Fire Department.

Fully 5000 persons attended the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of Barratt's Chapel, the "Cradle of Methodism" in Delaware, Sunday. The services were held in the grove adjoining the church, Rev. T. Howard Jones, of Little Falls, N. Y., preaching the sermon.

As the result of a shooting affray, in which the victim was also badly beaten, at a colored church camp Sunday evening, below Frederica, Henry Flamer and Frank Flamer, both colored, were apprehended at a late hour Sunday night as they were making preparations to take the midnight train from Harrington.

A contract has been entered into between the Coleman duPont road and E. C. Humphreys, a contractor of Hackensack, N. J., for the construction of the 10 mile stretch of roadway from Georgetown to one mile north of Ellendale, where the right of way has been secured. The grading will be completed this year but the roadway will not be started till the spring.



Horses and Kerosene

You wouldn't expect your horse to work without good substantial feed, would you? He couldn't pull a load uphill or take a rig skimming over the road without the right kind of hay and grain.

It's the same with your lamp and oil stove. You can't expect a good, brilliant light and steady heat from inferior kerosene. Give them

A Perfection Oil Heater can be safely carried to any room in the house. It will give you just the right heat, exactly where you want it, at any time of day or night. No smoke, soot, ashes or unpleasant odors. Ask your dealer to show you Perfection Oil Heaters. They are very reasonably priced at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

ATLANTIC
Rayolight
OIL

Don't blame that hazy, flickering light on the lamp. Don't condemn your heater, it's doing its best to keep you warm with ordinary kerosene. Use Atlantic Rayolight Oil. It's so highly refined, so perfectly pure that it gives a clear, mellow light or an even, comforting heat without smelling, smoking or charring the wicks.

Atlantic Rayolight Oil costs no more than the ordinary kinds. Always ask for it by name.

It's mighty handy to have a barrel of Atlantic Rayolight Oil on hand when the snow begins to fly. Insist on seeing the brand name on the barrel. It's your guarantee of the highest grade kerosene possible to produce.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 1 of Article 9 of the constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 1 of said Article 9, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 1. No corporation shall hereafter be created, amended, renewed or revived by special act, or by or under general law, nor shall any existing corporate charter be amended, renewed, or revived by special act, but only by or under general law; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to municipal corporations, banks, trust companies possessing banking power, or corporations for charitable, penal, reformatory, or educational purposes, sustained in whole or in part by the State, all of which said last mentioned corporations shall be created, amended, renewed or revived only by special act, and shall possess only those powers, rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the special act creating, amending, renewing or reviving them, and shall not merge or consolidate with any other corporation except upon the consent and approval of the General Assembly, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof concurring therein. The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations for the abuse, misuse or non-use of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises. Any proceeding for such revocation or forfeiture shall be taken by the Attorney-General, as may be provided by law. No general incorporation law, nor any special act of incorporation, shall be enacted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, and with a reserved power of amendment, revocation or repeal by the General Assembly with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House thereof."

COLE FERGUSON,
President of the Senate.
CHARLES H. GRANTLAND,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 16th, 1915.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Governor.

I, Geo. H. Hall, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 35, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 1 of Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in Relation to Corporations," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March sixteenth, A. D. 1915, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand and Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

GEO. H. HALL,
Secretary of State.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

Hotel Channell

Illinois and Pacific Aves.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open Surroundings.
Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past Winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City, noted for its excellent table and best of service.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Why not hit the trail and come and spend the Lenten season with us.

Write for booklet to get terms. 17th season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PETERSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of George W. Peterson, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Alice S. Peterson, on the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. J. Frank Biggs, Attorney-at-Law, Wilmington, Del. Address
ALICE S. PETERSON, Executrix,
Middletown, Delaware.

ESTATE OF PHILIP H. WATSON deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Philip H. Watson late of Appoquinimink Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Mary Watson on the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1916 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Fifteenth day of August A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address
Martia B. Burris, Esq.
Attorney at law
Middletown, Del. MARY WATSON,
Administratrix.

Owen T. Chance Contracting HOUSE PAINTER

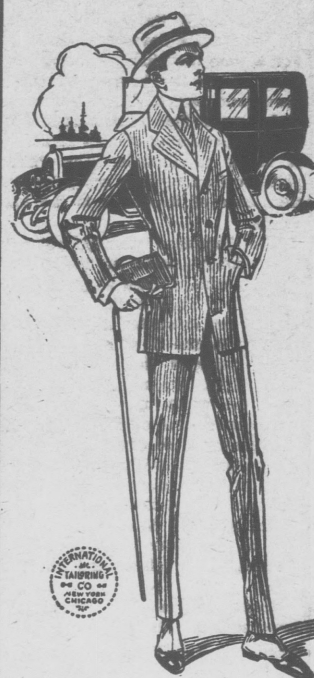
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

Suits for Fall



There is a Snap, a Style, a Dash that will please the most discriminating dresser—the man who demands the best—and gets it.

You'll enjoy looking at these splendid new suits. The fabrics are beautiful examples of the weavers' art. The garments themselves are masterpieces.

These splendid values are now being shown in a variety of models and fabrics, in a wide range of prices. You will find just the one to suit you here.

COME AND SEE OUR SUITS—Because on your personal inspection and try-on hinge our expectation to sell to you.

HATS

The new hats are taking fine—both soft and stiff, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Our new caps are distinctive 50c to \$1.50.

FURNISHING

Delightful new knitted cravats in beautiful colors, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Shirts in colors that are guaranteed fast. They stand the laundry test 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

SHOES

A splendid exhibit of all that's newest and best in Footwear for Fall. Come see the new lasts, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00. Men who are looking for Shoes that will give longer wear than they have been getting will find in our Shoes for Fall just what they are looking for.

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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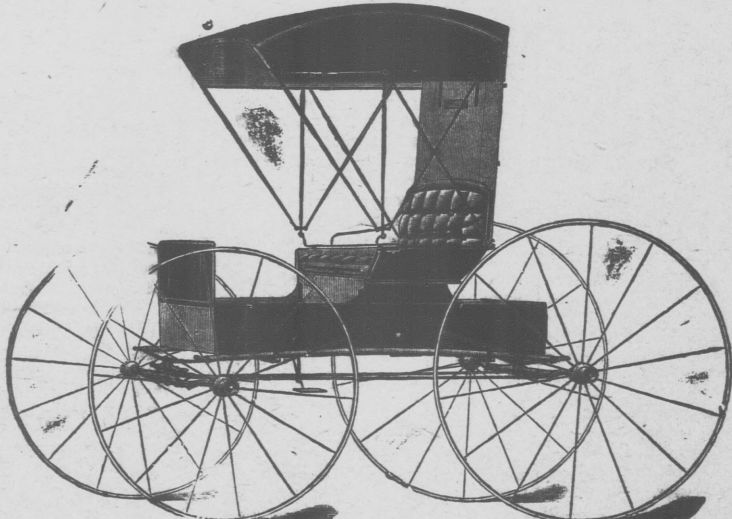
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Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

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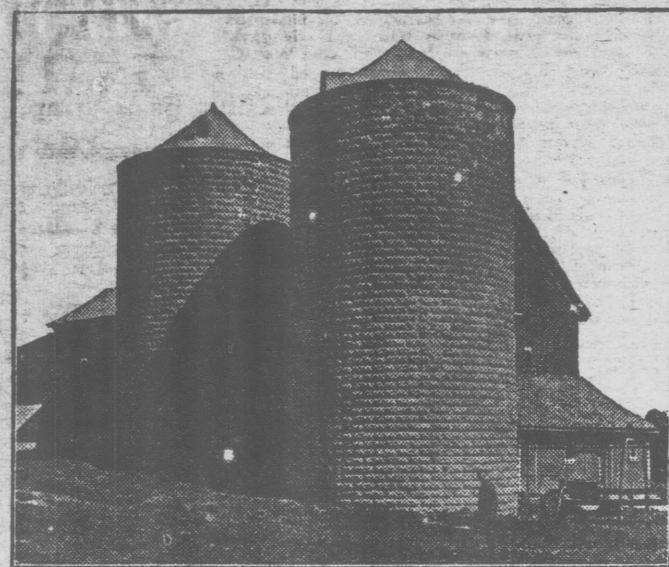
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MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

MAKING the FARM PAY

By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of the Iowa Agricultural College.



Two Good Silos, Well Located.

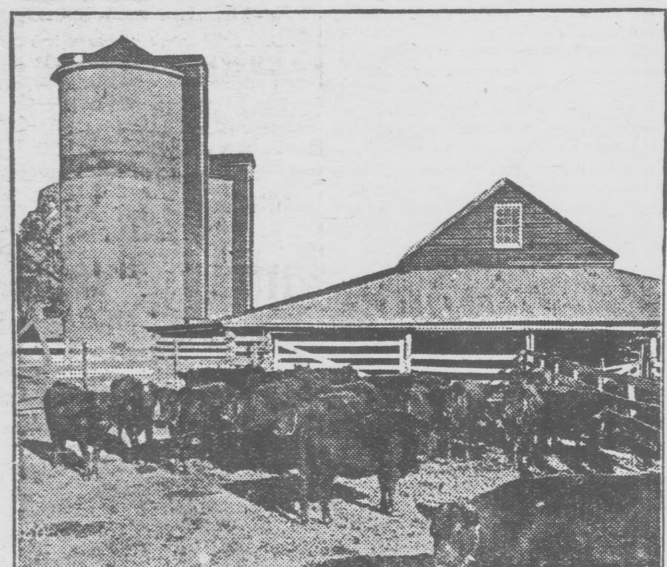
BILLIONS WASTED ON FARMS

Many of us fail to appreciate our real blessings, because we regard them as just common everyday things. It is some mysterious power were to suddenly change winter into summer, it would be recorded as a miracle. In reality, this is what the silo does—changes winter into summer. The waste makes June grass out of the waste products of the farm. Silage is the winter pasture for the farm animals. The silo is the cow's kraut barrel. No man can get the best out of the business of farming without a silo.

It combines more good things and brings greater profits than any other building on the farm; it provides a cheap and convenient place to store all of the crop; helps utilize cheap roughage, makes it possible to keep more stock on the farm, which means more manure for the land. The silo insures succulent feed in the winter and in dry spells when pastures fail; provides a balanced ration when fed with alfalfa, clover, bran, cottonseed meal and other protein or muscle-building feeds. The silo takes care of the crops and clears the land for early fall plowing, prevents waste in feeding, keeps stock in good condition, makes cheap beef and milk.

Waste With Corn Crop.

The greatest waste in any one industry in America occurs with the corn crop. The grain of the corn crop of the United States every year is worth on the farms about \$1,700,000,000; 60 per cent of the feed value in matured corn is contained in the kernels, and 40 per cent in the stalk and leaves. With the grain worth nearly three-



Silage Makes Cheap Beef.

quarters of a billion dollars, the feed value of the rest of the crop is nearly a billion dollars. At least 30 per cent of the feed value of the stalk is lost under the present system of farm management—a waste with this crop alone of a billion dollars annually. No other business but farming could stand such an enormous loss.

Contrast this waste with the corn growers with the practices of large business organizations. For years the great packing houses have sold dressed meat for less than they have paid for the live weight of the animals. Yet every year these packing houses return millions of dollars' profit because they utilize to the fullest extent the value of their by-products. At the same time the corn growers are wasting most of 40 per cent of the feed value of over one hundred million acres of corn.

Great Value of Silo.

The results of hundreds of feeding experiments conducted in the past ten years with silage as a part of the ration gives proof of the great value of the silo to the farmer. There will always be more or less of the corn crop shocked in the field, but corn left exposed to the weather loses the greater part of its feeding value. Why waste the crop after you have grown it, when you can put it in a silo and preserve it with all its succulence? Have a silo—no matter what kind—but have one.

You may say that you cannot afford

BUSINESS METHODS ON FARM

Money Spent Judiciously by Farmer to Fertilize Will Always Bring Good Returns.

Did you ever hear of a business man who spent "too much money advertising"? Did you ever hear of a farmer who "spent too much money" fertilizing? There may be instances, but they are certainly only exceptions. Money spent judiciously by the business man "to fertilize" will always

a silo—but you can't afford to be without one.

It is not necessary to construct an expensive one to start with—a cheaper kind will do. There is no best silo, generally speaking. The best silo for you is the one which can be constructed on your farm at the lowest cost and pay you the greatest profit.

A pit silo or a bank silo may be the best for you. They are adapted to many sections. Regions which are passing through the pioneer stage of their development, where the cost of material, labor and transportation is high, need not be without a silo. Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado farmers have constructed more than three thousand pit silos in the past two years. In Montana, the Dakotas and other northern states, where the winters are severe, the pit silo is in general use. They cannot blow down nor freeze up, and they are cheaply constructed.

Prove Value of Silo.

A good proof of the value of the silo is a record of some work done in a cow-testing station at Albert Lea, Minn., under the direction of the United States department of agriculture.

In this association 12 herds, or 216 cows were fed silage and 16 herds, or 259 cows were not fed silage. It seems to me that when a man will examine these data carefully he cannot but feel that he is the loser if he does not have a silo.

The results show that it cost \$3.82 more per cow to feed the silage herd than it did to feed the herd which had no silage, but the silage-fed cows produced 59 pounds more butterfat per cow, giving a net profit of \$10.04 more



Silage Makes Cheap Beef.

per cow than the cows receiving no silage. This means that on 20 cows we are losing enough in one year to put up a silo.

Benefits of the Silo.

Missouri found in a steer-feeding experiment where corn silage was compared with hay, \$1.07 for every 100 pounds of beef was saved by the use of silage.

Illinois station found corn ensilage worth 31 per cent more than corn fodder when all costs were considered.

Ohio station found they could produce butterfat 9 cents cheaper per

YOU CAN HAVE A SILO

YOU MAY THINK YOU CAN'T BUT YOU CAN

SAVES THE WHOLE CROP PREVENTS WASTE IN FEEDING

MAKES CHEAP MILK

SAVES STORAGE SPACE

HELPS UTILIZE CHEAP RUGHAGE

INSURES SUCCULENT FEED

WINTER AND SUMMER

TIDES OVER THE DROUGHT

CLEAR THE LAND

FOR PLOWING

SILAGE THE WINTER PASTURE

pound by using ensilage than they could when using hay. A like difference was found in milk production.

The Indiana station found the silo the most economic means of producing both beef and mutton in three well-conducted experiments. They also

bring big returns. It pays, and is seldom if ever overdone. Frequently it is much underdone. If you must neglect any factors, slight the scientific and the artistic sides.

Charcoal for Pigs.

The charcoal left after a big brush or log fire can be well put where pigs can help themselves to it.

Salt for Cows.

Cows require salt in summer as well as in winter.

found corn ensilage to be worth from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per ton when fed to fattening steers and sheep. This is in the light of the fact that corn ensilage will not cost the farmer more than \$2 a ton and should be convincing argument.

Pennsylvania station found good results in feeding steers silage and realized a value of \$6.20 a ton when used in this way. They also found silage superior to hay and much more economic in the raising of young stock.

Ontario experiment station found they could save \$63 on every \$200 invested in feed if they used corn ensilage in preference to hay in feeding cattle.

Kansas experiment station not only produced beef cheaper with ensilage in the ration but also the silage-fed steers sold at a higher price on the market than did the dry-fodder steers. They found corn ensilage when put in the silo would keep for five and six years and retain its feeding value.

Michigan experiment station has been using silos since 1831, and has found in several experiments ensilage to be the most economic form of feeding the corn plant to live stock.

Silage, when fed in conjunction with alfalfa, produced mutton more cheaply than when hay was used.

Many other stations have tested out the economic use of the silo, and one and all have endorsed it as a practical, economic equipment for the stock farmer.

Thousands of farmers and stockmen all over the country have been demonstrating for the last quarter of a century the economic use of the silo, and all who now have such equipment are strong in its praise.

Ensilage vs. Grain. In a test conducted recently the Ohio experiment station endeavored to answer the question, Can ensilage be made to take the place of a considerable portion of the grain ration usually fed to dairy cows?

Ten cows, representing five different breeds, were fed these rations from



Digging Corn Fodder Out of Snow—Not a Pleasant Occupation on a Cold Winter's Day.

two to four months, five cows taking the test the full four months.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butterfat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butterfat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The average net profit per cow per month over cost of feed was \$5.96 with the silage ration and \$2.40 with the grain ration.

Fodder or Silage.

At the Nebraska experiment station two groups of calves nine months old were fed from March 25 to August 15. In one lot each animal received an average daily ration of: Corn, 7.5 pounds; alfalfa hay, 4.1 pounds; shredded stover (without ears), 3.6 pounds. The animals in the other lot received an average daily ration of: Corn, 6.1 pounds; alfalfa, 3.4 pounds, and corn silage, 15 pounds.

The larger amount of corn was fed to the stover lot to offset the grain contained in the silage. The two rations therefore, were practically identical, except that to one lot of animals the cornstalks were fed as shredded stover, while to the other they were fed as silage.

The silage-fed calves made an average daily gain of 1.8 pounds each, which was about one-third of a pound more than the average daily gain of the stover-fed lot. The silage ration was 12 per cent more efficient than the stover ration. On that basis the same amount of corn, of the same kind, when put in the silo would make 12 per cent more beef than when cut for fodder and fed dry.

There was a time when silage was considered entirely as a dairyman's feed. It is just as good for the production of beef. One experiment may be quoted, though hundreds have been made with practice, by the same result. At the Indiana experiment station four lots of steers were fed as follows:

Lot 1—Shelled corn, clover hay, cottonseed meal. Average profit per head when sold, \$3.37.

Lot 2—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and silage, half and half. Profit per head, \$10.51.

Lot 3—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and all the clover hay and silage they would eat, given separately. Under this method of feeding the steers ate ten times as much silage as clover hay. Profit per head, \$13.59.

Lot 4—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and silage only. Profit per head, \$20.96.

The Missouri state board of agriculture asked 200 farmers this question: "By feeding silage have you reduced your feed bill?"

Out of the 200 farmers 196 answered "Yes;" four said they didn't know.

Best Sows for Breeders.

Don't select a heavy, lazy sow for a breeder. She should be mild in disposition, but possessed of sufficient energy to take exercise.

Fill All Post Holes.

When you pull up a post fill the hole so that no animal will step in it and wrench or break a leg.

Diversify Crops.

Grow a diversity of crops; if one or two fail, the others will put you on the safe side.

Pretty Clothes for Small Maid

Little People Have Been Given Attention of the World's Greatest Designers.

VELVET VERY MUCH IN FAVOR

That Material Exceptionally Fashionable, Though Many Others Are Distinctly in Style—Some Hints for the Proper Costuming of the Schoolgirl.

There are mothers by the thousands who know not Lanvin. She may be a new pertume, an old wine or a race-horse, for all they care, but way out beyond the bounds of the post office, youngsters wear the things this gifted woman has designed. Unmarried, devoted to her nieces and nephews and building for her family brood a spacious and artistic home near Paris, kind of heart and clever of brain, she has glorified the schoolgirl and put her stamp on the children of the world.

The older women will tell you she has done something greater than that; she has made the middle-aged woman look like the schoolgirl, and that gives her the prestige of a sartorial alchemist, a brewer of magic.

It is her verdict that the small girl shall wear small clothes. She has made tiny little frocks for kindergarten wear that button down the back and barely reach the knees.

To give a touch of gaiety, she has embroidered baskets of roses on her frocks. She ignores the waistline and fairs her little gowns straight out from shoulder to hem.

In Black and Light Colors.

Jenny does differently; she adopts black velvet for small girls and also takes up with taffeta in the second mourning colors of violet, mauve and

mas holidays and not attempt to dress her now for the entire year.

This, argues the mother is too extravagant a plan to put into practice, although it is good in theory. A little experiment, however, will prove that this really makes for economy. There are few adults who care to wear the same gown throughout ten months of the year. A woman may not want to keep abreast of the fashions, but no woman is guiltless of the desire to show her public that she knows what they are.

This feeling is far more potent in a young girl than in a grown-up. She cares not for quality nor quantity. She wants the last thing at the right moment. If she is compelled to wear the same new frocks from October until May, she will rebel. The consequence is that she will worry her mother into giving her some new frocks after the New Year, when her former ones still valuable. Therefore, try the system of giving her just enough to last her through the Christmas holidays, and take advantage of the reasonable prices of fashionable clothes at the shops.

Making for Economy.

It is perhaps wiser to provide her with two one-piece frocks and a top coat than with a tailored suit so early in the season. The classroom frock which used to bother mothers' minds so much is now simplified by the universal fashion of separate flannel skirts, sweaters and shirt-waists.

There are many schools in which the girls insist upon wearing wash skirts throughout the season, but this is an extravagant fashion because of the laundry bill.

The preferred shirtwaist is of silk instead of cotton, which calls for a bit more money in the beginning, but which saves more in the end.

The top coat seems to be essential. There are admirable new ones brought over from Paris and also designed in



Skirt of Chiffon With Deep Cream Lace Bands; Bodice and Poinsette at Back of Deep Blue Satin. Hat of Blue Velvet With High Crush Crown and Silver Bow in Front.

Frock of White Georgette Crepe With Flounce of Midnight Blue Satin, Skirt Fastened Down Back With White Velvet Buttons. Hood Collar Finished at Back With Silk Tassel.

lavender. These she girdles at a high waistline with smoking, cording, velvet ribbon and gold and silver cord.

Paquin has also taken up with juvenile costumery. She has reflected the thrill of romantic delight which the French give to their Scotch allies by turning out plaids and tartans that no little girl would be ashamed to wear to school.

In all this costumery designed by Paris for juveniles, the skirts are short and full, the bodices slim and tight, the necks cut round and finished in a simple manner. In materials, velvet is exceptionally fashionable; so are taffeta, silk, chiffon, Georgette crepe and the different weaves of army cloth.

In the clothes that are not intended for the nursery there is a certain air of sophistication that has been lacking in American clothes for a decade or two. So much for the real youngster. What of her older sister who is going to boarding school or college?

Costuming the Schoolgirl.

It is no slight task and cannot be accomplished in leisure moments—this arrangement of a schoolgirl's wardrobe. The wisest plan is to give her enough clothes to last until the Christ-

SETS FOR BETWEEN-SEASONS

Hats and Scarfs of Velvet and Fur Provided to Wear With the Tailor Made.

Lovely sets, consisting of the hat and shawl collarlette or crush collarlette, are featured in New York. These sets combine velvet with fur and will be exceedingly smart worn with the demitaille.

A typically youthful set had a mushroom poke hat, the crown an extremely high, puffy tam effect in midnight blue velvet, while the brim shade of old-rose cut wool. The shawl collarlette was of velvet, and was lined with the cut wool, the top of which was folded back on the velvet, forming a sort of cuff effect and adding a touch of color. A tiny bunch of silk flowers in old rose finished the hat in front and formed the fastening of the collarlette.

Another very good-looking set consisted of a large sailor hat of mole-skin velvet, the brim bound in mole-skin, and the trimming being four moleskin buttons with gold cord loops,

America. The smart ones have loose circular capes that flare away from a half-low, rolling collar, with a fastening on the side instead of in front.

As for the one-piece frocks, they can be chosen in any color and material that the girl likes. There must be one for afternoon and informal evening wear, which the French designers make up in white or cream lace with colored satin or in Georgette crepe with satin.

The Hats They Wear.

One of the new hats for schoolgirls is excessively good-looking, made of plaited black velvet, and silver braid. It is a combination of the hats of sailors and Chinese mandarins. France, you know, took hold of the Chinese influence again as soon as she introduced the Louis XV fashions.

The embroidered hat has had its day. The colored felt hat, soft, silky felt, with a large, floppy brim and a soft, dented crown, will rival fudge as the schoolgirl's chief delight. In deep pink, without a touch of any other color or trimming, it is strongly desired. (Copyright, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

range from the crown center to the brim edge. The collarlette of this set was of the muffer type and combined the moleskin and mole velvet. Still another was of black velvet and striped novelty fur that had a touch of yellow in it; this was carried out on the hat in the form of a woven gold thread duck that formed the solitary central trimming.

Braid Monograms.

Here is a new, quick and inexpensive way to letter household articles. Buy a five-cent card of old-fashioned rick-rack braid in blue, pink or any desired shade. Draw your letters and securely fasten down one end of the braid. Now twist the braid so that all the points are toward the outside of the letter, then sew to the material. This takes only a few minutes to do, and looks very well, especially on bath towels or other large articles.—Woman's Home Companion.

Flower Necklet.

A charming fashion for small children of the smock-wearing age is a flower necklet to match the smock.

The KITCHEN CABINET

So long as our common humanity is so frail it will be necessary for men to keep forgiving, canceling debts, swallowing offended pride.—Frank Crane.

SOUTHERN RICE DISHES.

Rice is one of our most easily digested foods, is reasonably cheap, and should be more often served.



herbs desired; add half a pound of sausage meat or finely chopped pork; salt and pepper to taste.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Boil half a cupful of rice; when cold mix one quart of sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs and flour to make a stiff batter; beat the whites to a froth, stir in a teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, add salt and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake on a hot griddle; spread while hot with marmalade; sprinkle with sugar and serve at once.

Rice Croquettes.—Scald a pint of milk in a double boiler; add a half a cupful of well-washed rice. Cook until thick; add the yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Remove from the heat, beat smooth; add half a teaspoonful of vanilla or the grated rind of half a lemon. A bay leaf cooked with the rice adds a fine seasoning, which may be removed when the desired flavor is reached. Spread on a flat dish and allow to chill. Sugar may be omitted if not liked.

Rice With Eggs.—Put two tablespoonfuls of salt, a tablespoonful of onion, and a half cupful of rice into a saucepan; stir and cook until the rice is yellow, then add a cupful of stock of any kind, and when the rice is tender stir in two or three eggs; when the eggs are cooked serve at once. Season with salt and paprika. This is a dish that is especially appetizing, makes a few eggs serve for four or five, and is also economical.

Any cold rice may be stirred into any muffin or gem batter, or rice improves griddle cakes. With thin cream or top milk it is an ideal supper for children, plain boiled, seasoned with salt.

We all know we cannot always make ourselves well, but few perhaps realize how much we can do to keep ourselves well.—Sir John Lubbock.

SOME PEACH WAYS.

Peaches baked like apples are a delicious dessert. Place them in a shallow pan, sprinkle with a little sugar, a few drops of lemon and bits of butter, with a grating of nutmeg. They may be baked whole or in halves with the pits removed.

A half of a peach placed on a square of sponge cake or angel food, soaked with fruit sirup and topped with ice cream or whipped cream is a dessert well liked.

Peaches sliced and mixed with marshmallows and sweetened whipped cream is another well liked dessert.

Glorified Peaches and Cream.—Peel and cut each peach in half, remove the pits and put a little marshmallow and a teaspoonful of sugar on each; let stand for an hour or two until the fruit has absorbed it, then arrange the peaches around a bowl of sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

Peach Salad.—Peel and cut each peach in half, remove the pits and arrange on nests of lettuce; fill with dressing and chopped nut meats. For the dressing use two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of celery salt, salt and paprika to taste, five drops of tabasco, four tablespoonfuls of olive oil and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

Peach Compote With Peach Sauce.—Scald two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler and add one-half cupful of farina, gradually, stirring constantly. When the mixture thickens, add a fourth of a cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and cook 20 minutes; then add the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff. Turn into slightly buttered shallow pan. Remove the skins from six peaches, put into a saucepan a half cupful of sugar and a quarter cupful of water, cover and cook the fruit until soft. Cut the farina into squares, put a peach on each square and pour the peach sauce over all.

Peach Sauce.—Mix half a tablespoonful of cornstarch with one tablespoonful of water; add to the sirup in the pan and cook five minutes, stirring constantly; add two yolks, beaten thick, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a dash of salt.

Strawberry Shrub.—A delicious frozen dish when it is possible to serve one at a picnic, is this: Take a quart of canned or fresh strawberries, put through a cloth and add one quart of water to the juice; add a half cupful of lemon juice, sugar to taste and freeze to a soft mush, then add a cupful of cream and finish freezing.

Nellie Maxwell

Speeding Them Up.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth," quoted the deacon to the minister. "Yes," said the minister, who believed in muscular Christianity, "that is true; but they make much better time when somebody is after them."

Valuable Reputation.

The very reputation of being strong-willed, plucky and indefatigable is of priceless value. It cowers enemies and dispels opposition to our undertakings.—Charles Darwin.

Home Town Helps

THE VALUE OF PRETTY LAWNS

Make Plans Now to Beautify Grounds Around Your Home in Spring—Pergola Very Ornamental.

Landscape gardening and architecture must properly include all forms of decoration that will increase the attractiveness of the lawn, and such as will add at the same time a monetary value to the home. It is not desired to have simply a pretty lawn, but one that will enhance the value of the property itself, says House and Garden.

There are many things that will materially increase the value of the lawn from an artistic standpoint. Among these may be mentioned the pergola. It is one of the newer forms of lawn decoration in this country, but deserves encouragement on the part of the real home lovers, whose desire is to add to the home plan.

One should understand, however, that the pergola is not simply a decoration. It possesses useful features in addition to its attraction as an ornament, and wherever erected increases the charm of the setting.

It serves as a bower, a retreat, and a nook. It may be covered with vines, and serve as a refuge from inclement weather. Frequently it leads off into the lawn and sometimes to the garage, or terminates at a pond or miniature garden. At other times it will serve as a bridge, with columns at either end. In this way spanning an otherwise open ravine and adding to the architectural effects of the home. In country homes it has a special place, because of the expanse that many of the country abodes possess, thereby making it necessary more keenly felt.

Thus we see that the pergola is really a useful ornament, and one that is finding more general favor as home-builders come to realize its need. It should be given a fair share of the construction man's consideration. The study of the varying materials with which it is built and the effects of the different types of architectural variations are widespread. Its very popularity has been the fundamental reason why there are today a large number of the structural materials used in its manufacture.

WE WANT REAL HOMES AGAIN

Americans More and More Understand Value of Having Residence With Some Land Around It.

We are today, for the second time in America, reaching the homestead period. We had it back in the old colonial days, when we built substantially. Then came the second generation of our foreign-born population, and their spirit was expressed in elaborate and futile imitations of homes unsuited to American lives.

More leisure has come to us, a more settled spirit of patriotism that breeds sympathy with all national achievement, and the time now seems ripe for the building of homes suited to the American spirit, substantial, comfortable, facing the servant problem frankly, realizing a growing interest in beauty, expressing, too, the keynote of our civilization—individually, says the Craftsman.

Because we are demanding homes of the type that we want to live in, home building is becoming the most absorbing topic of this generation. Whereas even a few years ago the difficulty was to keep the country boy and girl in any way attached to the land, the city holding the lure that unbalanced all youth, today the world is reaching back to home life, gardening, farming; you find boys who work in the city telling you frankly that they travel many miles a day rather than give up country life. You find young women planning from the day of their marriage to have a home of their own, built to their needs, furnished as they like it.

BEAUTY VALUABLE IN ITSELF

When You Plant Shrubs Around Your Home Remember Some Are Useful

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 708 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.



Music for All the Family. Send for This Big Book Today.

10c and This Coupon

Big 101-Song Book. Contains words and music of 101 favorite songs of the past and present. The biggest and best song book ever offered to the music-loving public. Will help you to pass many happy hours of song and music. No home should be without it. THE CORLEY COMPANY, The House That Made Richmond Famous.

101 Songs. Contains songs for Thanksgiving, Christmas, schools, parties, and college songs.

APPENDICITIS

If you have been threatened or have GALLSTONES, BILIOUSNESS, GAS or pain in the right side write for valuable Book of Information FREE.

Cuba has the largest orange grove in the world, covering 2,000 acres.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have stood the test of time. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to 375 Pearl Street, N. Y.—Adv.

BASEBALL EDITOR IS HURT

Makes Unkind Comment on Question Asked by Sweet Girl Viewing National Game.

Gilligan, the Demon Swatter, stepped up to the plate. It was the last ball of the ninth inning with the score tied and two men out.

Gilligan swung at the first ball and missed.

The next one was a ball, and the next and the next.

The umpire called the next one a strike, though 20,000 fans disagreed with him.

"This one tells the tale," said everybody to his next neighbor. Gilligan gripped his bat firmly, dug his spikes into the ground and swung with all his might.

Crack! The ball sped as if shot out of a cannon, far over the center field fence, while the Demon trotted round the bases amid the plaudits of the multitude.

When the excitement had subsided a bit, a girl—Oh, she was a beautiful girl. You ought to've seen her—well, anyhow, this girl touched her escort fondly on the arm and asked in dulcet tones:

"Does the batter have to pay for the ball when he loses it over the fence like that?"

And yet some people thought women should be allowed to vote.—New York World.



Brightens One Up

There is something about Grape-Nuts food that brightens one up, infant or adult, both physically and mentally.

What is it?

Just its delightful flavor, and the nutrient of whole wheat and barley, including their wonderful body and nerve building mineral elements!

A crisp, ready-to-eat food, with a mild sweetness all its own; distinctive, delicious, satisfying—

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

NATURAL HISTORY OF TRUE ARMY WORM



STAGES AND WORK OF THE ARMY WORM.

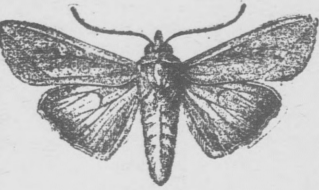
a, Parent or Moth; b, Full-Grown Larva; c, Eggs; d, Pupa in Soil; e, Parasitic Fly, Laying Its Eggs on Army Worm; f, Ground Beetle, Preying Upon Army Worm, and, at Right, Callosoma Larva Emerging From Burrow; g, Digger Wasp, Carrying Army Worm to Its Burrow; h, a Wasp-like Parasite of Army Worm.

The department of agriculture has issued a Farmers' Bulletin—No. 731—designed to convey to the farmer, in a brief and simple manner, the natural history of the true army worm, a caterpillar which from time to time becomes enormously destructive to growing cereals, and sometimes to forage crops; to give him a summary of the information necessary for its control; and especially to urge upon him the necessity for constant vigilance in the combat with this insect.

The true army worm is often confused in the public mind with the fall army worm, "overflow worm," or "grass worm," as it is known in some of the extreme southern states. The latter insect always originates in the

The true army worm usually appears in the fields very suddenly, and it seems quite certain that the moths at times fly in great numbers for many miles in the direction of the prevailing winds, and alight in a body to deposit their eggs at some place favorable to the development of their offspring. This fact accounts for the sudden appearance of the army worm in regions far removed from any known source of infestation. Generally speaking, outbreaks of the true army worm are more common following cold, backward springs and should be looked for first in neglected portions of fields upon which rank growths of wild grasses or lodged and fallen unripe grain are to be found. These should be examined frequently and closely to discover the small, greenish caterpillars, which may be found in great numbers feeding near the surface of the ground under the sheltering overhanging leaf blades.

When the worms are discovered at work do not lose a minute, but attack them vigorously by means of burning straw over the area. If the caterpillars are well distributed, the crop should be sprayed heavily with a mixture composed of nine ounces of white arsenic to 50 gallons of water. Care should be exercised in preventing stock from gaining access to the poisoned grass or grain and being injured or killed by eating it. It is far better to sacrifice a portion of the crop, if the destruction of the pest can be accomplished thereby, because if the army worms are not destroyed they will



Parent of Army Worm.

South and travels northward as the summer advances. The western army worm also is occasionally mistaken for the true army worm, but it occurs in destructive abundance only throughout the regions west of the Mississippi river. The true army worm is probably a native of North America, although it is also found in South America. It occurs throughout most of the United States east of the Rocky mountains, including the states bordering the western banks of the Mississippi and the Missouri river. It also has been found in New Mexico, Arizona and California.

The loss in money to the farmer by army worms in the past has been exceedingly great, and although no exact estimate is possible, it is safe to say that in the eastern states alone many millions of dollars worth of grain and forage crops have disappeared down their throats during the past thirty years. The army worm injures crops in but one way, and that is by eating away all the tender portions of the leaves, the immature seed, and sprouts, and when numerous it may even devour the plants down to the very ground. The more important and by far the most conspicuous injury is always inflicted by the nearly full-grown caterpillar, whose greed and capacity for food are almost unbelievable. The pupa takes no food. The moth subsists principally upon the nectar gathered from flowers.

The army worm feeds by preference upon grasses, both wild and cultivated; next, upon the grasslike grains,



Pupa of True Army Worm.

such as the several varieties of millet, which suffer severely during outbreaks of the insect. Wheat in its unripe stages, corn, oats and rye seem to be preferred in the order named, while in some portions of the country alfalfa also suffers injury. Occasionally clover is attacked, but such occurrences are rare.

Feed During Dry Season. Give the live stock a little extra feed during the dry season. You will find it profitable to feed silage at this time, thus keeping up the milk flow and the young stock in a thrifty condition.

Pays to Use Separator. Butterfat is too valuable to feed to hogs. The old skimming system leaves a lot of butterfat in the milk. The separator removes all of it. It pays to use a separator.

Excellent Type of Hostein.



Excellent Type of Hostein.

were given off in the milk and excreta than were present in the feed, although the cows maintained their live weight during the experiment, and stored sulphur and nitrogen.

Doctor Forbes says that the cow must draw upon her bones to supply this deficiency, because her capacity to produce milk is much greater than her ability to digest minerals. The farm foods which are richest in the minerals are the legumes, especially clover and alfalfa. Grain feeds are all deficient in the most important mineral nutrient, lime. Lime may also be added to the ration in the form of bone flour or as calcium carbonate.

BETTER QUALITY OF CHEESE

Principal Cause of Sourness Is Use of Overripe Milk—Condition Can Be Prevented.

Much can be done at the farm in helping to produce only the best quality of cheese, which will command the highest price, give complete satisfaction to the best class of trade, and prevent loss to the cheese factory.

During the summer one of the most common complaints from the trade is due to sour or acid cheese. The principal cause of acid cheese is the use of overripe milk. Although milk may be ripened too far before the whey is drawn in the cheesemaking process by an inexperienced cheesemaker, much of it is overripe when brought from the farm to the factory. The most successful cheesemakers, as a rule, are those who have secured the co-operation of their patrons in the care and delivery of their milk to the factory in first-class condition.

REGULAR TIME FOR MILKING

Important That It Be Done at Same Hour, Morning and Evening—Avoid Injuring Udder.

It is very important that the milking be done regularly at as near the same time each morning and evening as possible. And it is also well that the persons doing the milking do not change often, for each person has a little different manner of milking than another and a change causes the cow to feel uneasy, and, in some cases, if the change is repeated too often, it may injure the udder and the cow will give less milk as a result.

Do Not Mix Cream. Do not mix warm cream with cold cream, as the warm cream will quickly sour the cream that has stood for a day or more.

Stunted Calf Never Develops. See that the calves get plenty of feed. A stunted calf never develops into a good animal.

Avoid Filthy Feed Pail. Many a calf has sickened, gone wrong or died on account of a filthy feeding pail.

DAIRY

DRYING OFF HEAVY MILKERS

High-Producing Animals Are Difficult to Handle—First Step Is to Change Cow's Feed.

The customary method of drying off the average dairy cow is simply to omit every other milking until the milk flow diminishes, and then skip still more milkings till it stops entirely. Sometimes the process will require two or three weeks, but usually less. A cow producing less than ten pounds of milk daily may be dried off any time, without injurious results, simply by stopping milking.

High-producing cows are more difficult to handle in this respect and some dairymen claim it is impossible to get their best cows to go dry. The first step to dry off an animal producing 20 pounds of milk a day or more is to change the feed. If she is on pasture, remove her to a dry feedlot. If she has been receiving alfalfa or clover hay, give her timothy or similar nonsucculent feed. In winter-time take away the grain.

Then milk at irregular intervals and the flow will soon decrease. At the end of a week it will fall off about five pounds, and in a few days more milking may be stopped entirely. The udder may fill up, but in a few days the milk will be reabsorbed, and finally the udder will become normal. A rest of about six weeks is beneficial to the cow, and experience has shown that cows will have a greater annual yield if they are dried off instead of being milked up to the time of calving.

LACK IN MINERAL NUTRIMENT

Dairymen Advised to Feed Cows Materials Rich in Calcium Magnesium and Phosphorus.

Dairy cows fed the usual winter rations cannot produce large milk yields without loss of minerals from their skeletons, writes Dr. E. B. Forbes of the Ohio experiment station, basing his statement upon recent investigations of the department of nutrition. From his results he advises dairymen to give the high-producing cow feeds rich in minerals, especially calcium, magnesium and phosphorus. A gradual shrinkage in milk yield or a failure to breed may be due to mineral depletion, he continues.

In his experiments different rations varying in mineral contents were fed to heavy-milking Holsteins. More calcium, magnesium and phosphorus

RELIABLE REMEDY RESTORES KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. Dr. Kilmer used it for years in his private practice. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it will help you. No other remedy can successfully take its place.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

His Tree.

Bill—Has he a family tree?

Jill—Oh, yes.

"What is it?"

"Well, it's of the nut-bearing family."

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists.

GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S, Greensboro, N. C.—Adv.

True Philanthropist.

"What disposal did old Vanderget make of his enormous fortune when he died?"

"Most of it was left as a fund to supply gasoline to indigent motorists."

FOR ITCHING SCALP

And Falling Hair Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

When the scalp is itching because of dandruff and eczema a shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water will be found thoroughly cleansing and soothing, especially if shampoo is preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin.

Free sample each by mail with Book.

Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

No Joke.

"I need a lot of new things this fall," began Mrs. Wife. "We have to get a new rug for the dining room and some curtains for the living room. We need some new dishes, too. And besides, I haven't a thing to wear. I've got to get a new evening dress and a street dress, and a couple of new hats, and I haven't a pair of shoes to my name, and—"

It isn't any joke—that's all.

ELIXIR BABE WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"I contracted malaria in 1908, and after a year's fruitless treatment by a prominent Washington physician, my Elixir Babeek entirely cured me. On arriving here I came down with tropical malaria—the worst form and saw some for Babeek. Again it proved its value. It is worth its weight in gold here."—Bras O'Hagan, Troop E, 8th U. S. Cavalry, Iloilo, Philippines.

Elixir Babeek, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Imparting Information.

The British soldier will make a joke even against himself. An elderly lady in a bus noticed the initials "R. D. C." on a soldier's tunic. She puzzled her brains, but could not solve the mystery as to their meaning. At last her curiosity overpowered her and she asked what they stood for.

"Reformed Drunkards' corps, ma'am," said the soldier gravely. "Dear me," said the lady, "how very interesting." And probably not one of those who laughed at the reply could have explained what "R. D. C." really means.—London Chronicle.

Dr. Peery's "DEAD SHOT" is an effective medicine for Worms or Tapeworm in adults or children. One dose is sufficient and no supplemental purge necessary.—Adv.

All Parents Know That.

Every bright boy, at the age of four, becomes an animated interrogation point.

To keep up with progress, a man must keep up all day with it.

Looked That Way.

Mrs. Yeast—I see by the paper that the ancient Romans used invisible ink.

Mr. Yeast—That's why Caesar thought Mrs. Caesar's letters were out of sight, I expect.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. FLETCHER, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Be careful of cheap imitations.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

See Similar Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS = 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

SEEK PRESERVATION OF ELK

Nation Is Waking to the Danger of the Extinction of Animal in This Country.

There are, according to estimates made by the National Sportsmen about 100,000 elk in this country, of which 2,500 are in captivity in 125 different places. The largest herd, numbering, according to the government census, between 50,000 and 55,000, is in the Yellowstone region. In the summer these elk range in the vicinity of the continental divide in the park. Since the settlement of the valleys the elk which are forced to descend from the mountains in the winter in order to obtain food have starved in large numbers. Since 1900, winter feeding has been provided by the state of Wyoming and the federal government, and recently congress appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of 2,000 acres near Jackson, Wyo., where sufficient hay can be raised each year to feed the herds during the winter. During late years the government has experimented with small herds numbering about 100, which have been transferred to 13 different states for the purpose of restocking reservations. In this way it is hoped that wild elk can be retained in the country permanently. The Adirondack herd was rapidly approaching extinction when the government and the state of New York took a hand. It is believed that after the fate of the buffalo many states will attempt to encourage the propagation of elk in country which is unfit for farming.

Had Learned His Lesson.

After one of the reservations had been opened, the white community was annoyed by the promiscuous swearing of the noble red man, numbers of whom seemed quite unaware of the strength of their recently acquired vocabulary. This condition became so intolerable that several arrests were made and jail sentences imposed. It was not long before the native sons of America realized that swearing in public was a very bad business, and they quit. One of these Indians was a witness in a case of some importance in the local justice court, and had testified to certain facts which greatly exasperated counsel for defense. With his hand upraised the lawyer impressively thundered: "Now, Nick, will you swear?" "No," shouted the Indian. "Me no swear! Swear talk no good here—gettun jail!"

Forgot Them.

"Mandy," said the lady of the house indignantly, "did you steal my tan silk stockings?"

"Lor, Miss Edith, how you done talk. Me steal? Poor old Mandy never done steal nothing."

"How does it come I found them in your room behind the trunk?"

"Now, Miss Edith, ain't you jes the smartest, though, finding them stockings there when I done forgot where it was I put them. No'm, I didn't steal 'em; I jes forgot them."

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are first becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Pennsylvania Case

D. R. Pringle, 913 Oak St., Indiana, Pa., says: "I suffered acutely from pains across the small of my back. The kidney secretions passed too frequently, especially at night and I felt miserable. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the kidney ache and regulated the action of my kidneys. The cure has lasted and my kidneys are now in good shape."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE

Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail 10c.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.

ADVICE TO THE AGED

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural action, and imparting vigor to the whole system.

Do You Want an Extra Income?

You can easily make from 25 to 50 dollars per month extra without interfering with your present employment by distributing our catalogs and other advertising matter among your friends and acquaintances. If you want to help yourself or family, address COLONIAL CHINA & IMPORTING CO., 31-33 East 27th St., New York City.

NEW PENSION LAW FOR WIDOWS

Send for plans and instructions. D. C. W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 40-1916.

INVENTORS!

I will pay cash for ideas whether patented or not. Write at once for particulars. Mac-Cullum Williams, Lexington, Ky.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Rids Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc. outdoors. Use at once.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 40-1916.

GETTING A START

By
Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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HEALTH AND SALARY.

Good health is not always a gift of nature. Like other commodities, it may be acquired or earned.

Seventy-five per cent of our ailments are self-made or self-induced.

Nature intended to start us in health and to keep us well, and most of us can have the health we want if we will, unless we are prenatally handicapped.

Nature does her part, is forever giving us health, and attempting to dispel disorder. But nature alone can no more guarantee good health than can glassware insure itself against breakage.

Business has not time or inclination for sympathy. It is its province to make money, and it cannot, under present conditions, tolerate either indifference, inefficiency, incapacity or ill health. It demands the best there is in us if we would succeed.

If one cannot meet business requirements in the main, it will have nothing to do with him, and will relegate him to the scrap heap. It is just as much your duty to keep in good health, if you can, as it is to be on time at the office in the morning and to work faithfully during the business day.

Your employer has a right to demand health of you, as well as faithfulness. While he may sympathize with you if you are suffering from some ailment for which you may or may not be responsible, he cannot depend upon you, or promote you, or give you full opportunity unless your physical condition is up to normal or strong enough to permit you to do your duty with a fair degree of efficiency.

Statistics show that poor health is second only to dissipation and extravagance as the cause of commercial disaster.

The physically weak man who takes care of himself is often better able to work than is one of robust health who is dissipated, extravagant, indifferent and careless.

You cannot make a normal success of business unless you are normal both physically and mentally; your brain cannot do its full work unless it is supported by a healthy body, and your body cannot be in good condition unless it is given as good care as that bestowed upon the heartless engine or the nerveless loom.

Late hours, overeating, lack of exercise, and every form of mild or other dissipation predisposes one to physical downfall, resulting in mental incapacity and in the inability to accomplish.

To abuse your body is robbing yourself and your employer as much as you would be doing if you deliberately cast your savings into the sea or emptied his cash drawer.

Your body has been given you as a sacred heritage. It has been placed in your care and you will be held responsible for it.

Health stands for comfort, pleasure, peace of mind, and prosperity.

If you are strong, keep yourself strong; if you are weak, take all the more care of yourself. Look upon your body as not a mere physical asset, but as an investment, to be husbanded and to be protected more than you would the family jewels or the savings of your lifetime. You can lose money and regain it. If you lose your health, you may not be able to find it.

Utilizing All the Ground.

This country is so new and so given to thinking of farms as huge areas for cultivation that the idea of utilizing every bit of land as Europeans do, makes little headway here. Intensive cultivation is practiced, but on the outskirts of eastern cities, where some farmers are making good livings by intensive cultivation of small tracts of land there are other tracts just as good lying idle which at least could be made to yield vegetable supplies for several families and at the same time pay a small rental if cultivated by a few workmen in their spare time. School children's gardens on vacant lots in various sections of this city show the possibilities of such ventures. The old American idea that every family with access to a bit of land should have its own garden was an excellent one. It would be good to have it revived.—New York Tribune.

Basque Language.

The Basque language is like no other at present spoken in the civilized world, though it has many features in common with the languages of the North American Indians. Of it Baron Alexander von Humboldt once wrote: "The words are spelled Napoleon and pronounced Nebuchadnezzar." The Basques, so far as history treats of them, have always been a quiet, pastoral and agricultural people. Even in America they are known as good herders of sheep and milkers of kine. "Coleum, non animam, mutant qui trans mare current;" so we find that the man whom this story concerns, when about twenty-one years of age, crossed the seas and under new skies took up once again the customs of his race and became a shepherd, and later a sheep-owner and rancher.

Ouch!

Men of all races speak a common language when they bump their shins on a chair in the dark.

Two Kinds of Fool.

Many a man makes a fool of himself getting married and another getting divorced.

Deepest Gold Mine.

The deepest gold mine in the world is in Brazil.

REFUSED TO BE CONFINED

Honeysuckle Escaped From Formal Gardens and Parks to Bestow Its Fragrance on All.

Years ago Japan sent to this country a vigorous green vine which won favor through its lavish display of fragrant white flowers in late spring. For a time the vine and flowers were kept within the bounds of gardens, lawns and parks. Then it ran away. Today you'll find it roaming along the roadside, climbing stumps and hedges. It needs no gardener, the Philadelphia North American says, for it can take care of itself. It is the honeysuckle.

The Japanese variety which ran away joined some of its American cousins, who are just as pretty and as fragrant. There's the coral honeysuckle, for example—a famous porch climber in the Southern states, with trumpet-shaped flowers, red outside and scarlet within. In England they have the woodbine—a cream-colored, fragrant relative of the honeysuckle.

Recently there came a new variety from China, where it was found on the tops of mountains 6,000 feet above the sea. Its foliage is almost evergreen, and the flowers are a reddish bronze. Another variety has red flowers, with yellow and buff markings.

There's no need to hunt for the honeysuckle. Its fragrance will announce it before you're near enough to see it.

HOW PEN MAY HELP FORGER

Habitually Used, It Is Said to Become Imbued With the Spirit of a Signature.

"Did it ever occur to you," said a treasury official, "that a forger has half his work done when he can get hold of the identical pen with which the owner of the signature habitually writes? A great many men, company directors and the like, use the same pen for their names only, for a year or two without change.

"A pen that has been used by a man in writing his name hundreds of times, and never used for anything else, will almost write the name of itself. It gets imbued with the spirit of the signature. In the hands of a fairly good forger it will preserve the characteristics of the original. The reason for this is that the point of the pen has been ground down in a peculiar way, from being used always by the same hand and for the same combination of letters. It would splutter if held at a wrong angle or forced on lines against its will. It almost guides the sensitive hand of the forger when he attempts to write the name."

Cutting Bullet Out of the Heart.

Dr. Maurice Beausseant, who had already extracted a piece of grenade from the right ventricle of a man's heart, told the French Academie des Sciences of a second similar operation performed with success.

A corporal wounded at Eparges had been treated for peritonitis and then had been operated on for appendicitis. He continued to suffer in various ways for more than a year, when a radioscope revealed the presence of a shrapnel ball, moving in time to the beatings of his heart. Supposing this to be in the pericardium or sac about the heart, Doctor Beausseant "went in," as the surgeons say, and saw that the ball was actually in the right ventricle, near the lower end.

The heart was drawn out; its wall was cut open between two loops of wire; the ball was removed and the heart was sewn up again. Six months later the heart had healed so perfectly that there was not a sign of irregularity about its pulsations.

Old, but New to Someone.

A farmer of Madison once went to town to buy a horse and on meeting a ranchman said: "Do you know where I can buy a good horse?"

"I have a horse I'll sell for \$38.50 cash, sir," replied the ranchman.

"Will she plow corn?" inquired the farmer.

"You'd be surprised to see that horse plow corn," the man answered.

The farmer thought this a great bargain and bought it.

The next morning he took the "horse" out and hitched her to the plow. She wouldn't budge, willingly nor by force, so, after trying for fully five hours in the sun, he took her back to the ranchman.

"I thought you said this horse would plow corn," growled the farmer.

"No, I didn't," returned the ranchman. "I said you would be surprised to see her plow, and I bet you would, too."—Indianapolis News.

Exterminate the Rat.

Safety from many diseases lies in the exclusion of rodents, not only from habitations of man, but also from the ports and cities of the world. Those who dwell in rat-proof surroundings take no plague. The day is past when the rodent served a useful purpose as the unpaid city scavenger. Rats will not come where there is no food for them. Municipal cleanliness may be regarded as a partial insurance against plague. The prayer that no plague come nigh our dwelling is best answered by rat-proofing the habitations of man. Modern sanitary science has evolved a simple and efficient weapon against the pestilence which walketh in darkness and striketh at noonday, and the United States public health service has put this knowledge into practical operation and thus speedily eradicated plague wherever it has appeared in the United States.

Diplomatist.

A diplomatist is one who never does with a club what he can do with a hairpin.—Life.

Man Eats Much Meat.

Mankind at large uses in the neighborhood of 47,000,000 pounds of meat a year.

Optimistic Thought.

No omen can be bad to those whose designs are good.

PROUD OF LITTLE BEARCAT

Mr. Gap Johnson Naturally Elated at Small Son's Linguistic Ability in an Emergency.

"My least boy, Bearcat, showed off some at the cantata in the schoolhouse tither night," relates Mr. Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, according to a writer in Judge. "Amongst other things they perpetrated a tableau called 'Empty is the Cradle; Baby's Gone!' They had a table on the platform, and Bearcat, all trimmed up in a white robe with wings on the back, was lying in it, with a belt around his waist under the gown and a wire running over a hook in the ceiling and out through a hole in the window pane.

"The Glee club was going to get off the song, and at the proper moment a bunch of boys outside would pull the wire and haul Bearcat up, and when the Glee club turned loose it didn't wake him.

"But they wanted to have the tableau along towards the last, and as the platform was small and they didn't have any scenery they put Bearcat in the cradle and set 'em back of the teacher's desk before the crowd came. He is only four years old and nacher! enough he fell asleep, and when the Glee club turned loose it didn't wake him.

"The first thing he knew he was climbing heavenward out of a dream with something pulling at him. Forgetting where he was he gave a yell and grabbed the cradle. Up they went, Bearcat, cradle and all. The load was heavier than the boys outside expected, and they buckled to it right away. So when the kid dropped the cradle about three-quarters of the way up, the reaction caused the boys to yank him against the ceiling with a fury that like to have busted the poor little feller's crust. You never heard such cussing out of a four-year-old in all your life. Although he's my boy, I had no idea he was half so fluent."

SEEMS HARD LAW OF NATURE

Most Advanced Types of All Living Things the Hardest to Preserve, Multiply, and Develop.

The undersized and ugly bronchos of the southwest endure readily the strain of conditions which kill bigger, stronger and more tractable horses. It is no trouble to raise mongrel puppies, but often the larger part of valuable litters from the most admired stocks of the best breeds of dogs cannot be saved by veterinary skill.

The most advanced types of civilized man suffer from numerous bodily ills which seem never to touch savages, immune in their filth and their ignorance. It is not easy to develop the brain beyond the average limits of human growth without impairing physical vitality and efficiency.

All the way up from simple vegetable forms of life the law of nature is that the most advanced types shall be hardest to preserve, multiply and develop. It is a vast handicap upon progress which often seems to mock the endeavors of mankind. It is as if effort more than achievement were the foremost purpose, the chief goal of man.

No Useless Formalities. Traveling with Sir Arthur Markham on one occasion, the conversation with the present writer turned on the limits of self-defense. "I shot a man once," said Sir Arthur. "And what happened?" "No," came the reply, "there might have been elsewhere, but it was in a wild part of Russia. The man was trying to enter my bedroom window at night, and I shot him. He fell outside. A small patrol of Cossacks was passing within reach of the sound of the revolver. They came along, secured the wounded man, asked a few questions, and disposed of the whole business by hanging my burglar on the nearest tree. I heard no more about the matter." This method of dealing with a very plain business seemed to be thoroughly in accord with Sir Arthur's wish to have things done without any bothering red-tape or formalities.—Westminster Gazette.

Love Begets Love.

Then the great question comes: Is not love a perfectly free and capricious agent? Can I control my feelings for others, or their feelings for me? The answer is, "Certainly you can." Love is just exactly as much a matter of cause and effect as are learning or health or building a house. Loving and being loved is a perfectly pliable matter that lies in your own hands; and its accomplishment consists in the constant practice of kind and affectionate thoughts and words and deeds. It can be accomplished under the most seemingly adverse circumstances. If you think over your own life, over what you believe to be your spontaneous affections, whom is it you love? Undoubtedly someone who does not make much of your failings, but encourages your good qualities; someone who sees something admirable in you; someone who overlooks the roughness and excesses and finds the beauty underneath.—Delineator.

Tame Performance.

"Did the speaker make much of an impression on you?"

"No."

"But I understood he threw some mud."

"Well, if he did, it was free from bacteria and guaranteed not to soil the clothes."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

But Just Look at the Girl!

Fine feathers often make the old man wear his suit another season.—Kansas City Journal.

Help Wanted.

The Canary—"Gee, I wish Houdini would show me the tricks he showed the jailbirds!"

Tar Stains.

To remove tar stains, rub them with fresh lemon, orange or butter.

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FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

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FOR SALE.—One organ in good condition. Apply at this office.

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FOR SALE.—Long Fur Coat, almost new. Less than half price. Can be seen at Mrs. J. Allen Johnson's.

Lost.—2 bay mares, 6 and 12 years old. \$50 reward and no questions asked if returned to EDWARD P. CLAYTON, Townsend, Del.

Carpenter and Builder. Repair work promptly attended to. CHARLES COHEE, Phone 268-21, Warwick, Md.

Are agents for the Haas Tailoring Co., of Baltimore. Suit Made to Measure. Fit guaranteed. W. N. DONOVAN.

FOR SALE.—One Six Cylinder "Oakland" Automobile, been run 3,000 miles. Good as new. Price right. Apply SHALLCROSS GARAGE, Middletown, Del.

Georges' Creek Bituminous Coal for threshing purposes. Send your teams to suit your convenience. Also Peach and Truck baskets. Phones 5 & 48. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One nearly new rubber-tire York carriage and several other carriages. New rubber-tires put on cheap. Also new tops, curtains and glass put on automobiles. F. DUGGAN, Odessa, Del.

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Every Department Crowded with the New Fall Styles, Models and Shapes.

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More Socks, More Styles, More Salespeople, More Business Than Ever at the Old Reliable Standby.

Men's Suits, \$10 to \$30
Fall Overcoats, \$10 to \$30
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Don't Wait, Come Now, While the Stock and Styles are Full and Complete.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Public Sale

—OF—

Mule Colts



Saturday, Sept. 30, '16

At Mr. Crossland's Stables
Middletown, Del.

One car load of Kentucky Mule Colts ranging in age from 4 months to 6 months, bred from good draft mares, the real kind. Sale starts at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., SATURDAY, SEPT. 30. Condition Cash. These Mules will be sold for the high dollar.

C. C. HALLMAN.

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At Klair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell, bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagon and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday. W. M. H. KLAIR, 8th & Tatnal Sts., Wilmington, Del.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249.....	\$ 20,000
450.....	22,000
350.....	18,000
187.....	25,000
300.....	15,000
160.....	15,000
291.....	11,000
172.....	10,000
41.....	7,200
120.....	6,000
86.....	4,000
90.....	10,000
150.....	6,800
200.....	11,000
110.....	9,500
100.....	5,700
138.....	6,500
202.....	7,000
75.....	3,100
349.....	16,000
18.....	1,000
200.....	10,000
120.....	12,000
80.....	10,000
120.....	8,000
75.....	8,000
200.....	17,000
280.....	16,000
100.....	7,000
311.....	21,000
160.....	16,000
115.....	6,000

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I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Transcript \$1.00

Autumn Wear

These are busy days at Fogel & Burstans because of our very successful Millinery Opening which has brought us a large Fall trade. Our Workshop is daily turning out lovely Hats in the latest Fall styles. Then our Store is stocked with a choice selection of Ladies' Wearing Apparel in all the recent modes such as cannot fail to please the most exacting tastes of our patrons.

\$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00 Ladies' Hats

Clever shaping and draping, deft uses of color, original posings of ornaments—all the telling little touches the real artist knows how to employ to give ordinary things a look which makes them distinctive. A beautiful Hat best fitted for each customer's particular style—so great is the variety we offer. As to colors, you may have them in black, Burgandy, green, brown, taupe and navy blue, and in almost any shape desired.

Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats

This Autumn's styles in Ladies' Garments show a marked change from those hitherto in vogue. Space does not allow their full description—then they must be seen to be appreciated. We can only mention a few.

Many new models with great collars in velvet etc., and novel belt arrangements, in all the recent lengths and lines. Fancy Gabardines and whip-

coris in black, brown, navy blue and green.

Then handsome Serge Dresses in a variety of styles and colors; others plainer with white collars and cuffs; others still, in striking combinations of silk-and- serge in black, navy blue and plum colors.

Again, smart tailored models of serge with lovely combinations of silk-and- serge, at various prices; also soft satins, silk poplins and pretty taffeta Frocks.

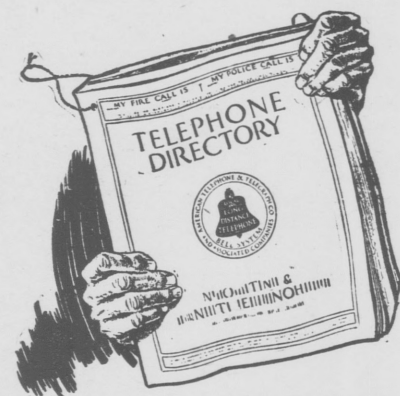
In Autumn Coats we offer fancy mixtures in plaid and over-plaid effects, free flowing and easy, or loosely belted, with deep cuffs and big collars. Also plain cheviots made on full, easy lines and unlined, diagonals, heavy poplins, wool velours and broadcloths—some lined throughout.

In one word, we may say of these our latest styles of Ladies' Fall Hats, Suits, Dresses and Coats that every lady wishing to keep abreast of the Modes should not fail to inspect them. We cordially invite you to do so.

Also a full stock of all kinds of Fall Underwear, Sweaters, Footwear, etc., for men, women and Children, Quilts, Blankets etc.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE



Goes to Press

OCTOBER 5th

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E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
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I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

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Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 32c
Sugar 7c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Casoline 22c.

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Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Mattings, Rugs, Linoleum.

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